



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 12, 1901

and did not show plague bacilli. No cases of sickness have been reported at or near the slaughter house at any time within the last month or so.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another death in Honolulu—Probably from plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU via SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1901.

There was a death from suspected plague in Honolulu, June 25. Local board of health opinion divided on the diagnosis. While the clinical picture is not complete, I feel sure that it is plague. The last (authenticated) case occurred June 10.

L. E. COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The above case decided to be plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., July 1,
via San Francisco, July 9, 1901.

Diagnosis of case of June 25 decided plague. No further developments. Full particulars by mail when obtained.

COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 25, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1896, was 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000; number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 20, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 19, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 13; pieces of baggage disinfected, 21. June 22, steamship *España*; crew, 14; passengers